

D.C. City Council raises drinking age to 21

Emergency legislation includes grandfather clause

by Sue Sutter
and
Jennifer Cetta
Hatchet Staff Writers

The D.C. City Council voted Tuesday night 10 to 3 to approve emergency legislation to raise the District drinking age for beer and wine from 18 to 21. A subsequent bill introduced by Council Chairman David A. Clarke takes effect Oct. 1 and includes a grandfather clause that will allow people who turn 18 by Sept. 30 to buy beer and wine.

The emergency legislation passed Tuesday night was different from that originally introduced by Mayor Marion Barry,

which did not include a grandfather clause. Clarke's new proposal included the clause after the Council passed Barry's emergency legislation.

Council members said they were pressured by Congress to raise the drinking age to 21 because of the threatened loss of approximately \$7 million in federal highway funding to the District. Clarke said the option to grandfather the bill was available to the Council only until October 1 to avoid the funding cut off.

"If the federal government had not decided to involve itself in a matter that should be left to the states ... I would not support the

legislation. But such is not the case," Councilmember Carol Schwartz (R-At Large) said. "I feel forced to vote for legislation to raise the drinking age although it transgresses the civil rights of any adult. We truly live in a vacuum."

"We [D.C.] depend too much on the federal government for our basic existence, and if you think you're being blackmailed, it's true," Councilmember John Wilson (D-Ward 2) said. "For God's sake, don't let the Congress start physically legislating for us. We have to protect the limited authority we already have. The

(See ALCOHOL, p.6)



D.C. councilmen John Ray, D-At large, and John A. Wilson, D-Ward 2, at Tuesday's city council meeting.
photo by Vince Feldman



The

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A slightly agitated female Florida grasshopper is poised to leap from insect zookeeper Barbara van Creveld's hand.
photo by Alex DeSavo

Insect Zoo squashes creepy-crawler myths

by Geoff Brown
News Editor

It's warm in the back room of the Insect Zoo at the Smithsonian's Natural History Museum. Warm and moist. The bugs like it that way.

Some people might be a bit uncomfortable back where they keep duplicates of all the insects, arachnids and fellow arthropods. Some might become a little unnerved with the heat, the moist air, the chirping crickets and the ever so faint "scritch" of the room's denizens in their cages.

But this is Barbara van Creveld's and Sally Love's office.

They are assistant director and director of the Insect Zoo. Love, who has worked at the zoo for three and a half years, graduated from GW in 1982 with a Bachelor of Science degree in biology. Van Creveld has spent two years at the zoo; she started as a volunteer, and has a B.S. in Botany.

Van Creveld says one of the zoo's main functions is to disspell many of the prejudices and myths (See BUGS, p.3)

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GW athletic depts. begin drug seminars for athletes-p.16

Georgetown Univ. divests

Divestment trend showing less risk

by Robert J. Mentzinger
Hatchet Staff Writer

Georgetown's recent decision to divest, based on a recommendation for "prudent and responsible divestment," helps undermine the theory held by many business and academic authorities that divestment represents a financial risk to the university.

Reports from universities which have already divested their South Africa-linked investments, and a recent evaluation of The Common Fund's South Africa-free portfolio by its President George R. Keane also help explain the recent trend towards divestment, which has accounted for over 90 percent of all divested money in only the past two months.

Keane said in a telephone interview that the portfolio, started January 1, "has performed about in line with the S&P [Standard and Poor's] 500 Index in the seven months it has existed." The S&P 500, like the Dow Jones Industrial Average, is an economic barometer which measures the profits and losses of various companies.

Both the S&P 500 and Dow Jones indexes have

News Analysis

surged due to the bull market. Keane explained the boom has affected most companies favorably, including those in the South Africa-free portfolio.

But Keane said that divesting from companies with ties to South Africa "eliminates about 150 major U.S. corporations" in several billion-dollar industries. Companies left in the South Africa-free portfolio are usually smaller and less likely to produce big financial returns.

GW and Common Fund officials have thus labelled the portfolio "volatile" and "risky" in past assessments, but 15 universities currently subscribe to fund, now worth \$70 million, Keane said.

Five of these schools are state universities in Michigan. The remainder include several theological schools.

John Davis, Assistant Vice-President for Fiscal Operations at Wayne State University in Detroit,

(See DIVEST, p.6)

Board votes to end S. African holdings

by Robert Mentzinger
Hatchet Staff Writer

Behind a shroud of silence, Georgetown University's board of directors voted last Friday for "orderly divestment of the University's stockholdings in companies that do business in South Africa." The decision affects approximately \$28.6 million in South Africa-linked investments, representing 16 percent of GU's total endowment.

George Houston, Jr., GU's Vice-President for Financial Affairs, said the decision was made at the board meeting on Friday morning. Although some rumors had leaked by late Sunday, there was no official notification of the decision until Monday, when it was published in *The Chronicle*, an administration publication. As a result, many students and even some protest leaders were still learning of the decision well into this week.

Barry Hargrove, a junior and ex-president of the Black Students Alliance at Georgetown, said he learned of the decision from a friend at about 4:30 p.m. Monday. He said few people knew of the decision at that point, or even that there had been a board meeting. Hargrove and others close to the issue, described the meeting as "hush-hush."

GU's "orderly" divestment will occur in stages. Ninety days after each company in which the school invested holds annual board meetings for 1987, GU will divest to those that refuse to pull out from South Africa-tied companies, Houston said.

GU, a Jesuit institution, based its decision heavily on a resolution passed ten days ago by the Conference of Catholic Bishops in the United States which urged "prudent and financially responsible divestment."

Last April, 35 students were arrested on campus in connection with a sit-in at a university building, but Houston downplayed the impact of protests in the decision, saying that the administration had "been reviewing [divestment] for some time."

GU is only the second university in the District to divest. It has joined more than 90 other American universities which combined have divested more than \$3.6 billion from South Africa-linked companies.

(See G'TOWN, p.6)

News of the World

Toxic waste dump users get burned

Los Angeles (AP)-A federal court official has recommended that several major industrial corporations that used the Stringfield Acid Pits be primarily responsible for cleaning up the toxic waste site.

The recommendations made Tuesday by special master Harry V. Peetris will be forwarded to U.S. District Judge James Ideman, who will consider their merits, said court spokesman Todd Maiden.

Peetris, a retired Judge, said companies such as General Electric, McDonnell Douglas and Rockwell International, along with dump operator J.B. Stringfellow Jr., are liable for cleanup costs at the site near Glen Avon.

The Department of Justice sued in 1984, seeking to force users and the owner of the defunct dump to reimburse the government for the cleanup, estimated to cost \$40 million to \$50 million.

The government filed its suit under the 1980 "Superfund" law, which set rules for assessing liability in toxic cleanups. The dump served as an industrial disposal site for 32 million gallons of wastes between 1956 and 1972, including acids, metals, solvents, and pesticides.

Peetris recommended a summary judgement against some defendants, or in favor of finding them immediately liable without trial. If it stands, there could be a trial to determine how much they would have to pay.

The companies that Peetris said should be found immediately liable were General Electric, McDonnell Douglas, Rockwell International, Northrop Corp., Alumax Inc., NI Industries, General Steel and Wire, Montrose Chemical Corp., Quemetco, Rheeem, Rohr and Stauffer.

Other defendants cited in the original federal suit should get a trial to determine whether they are liable, Peetris recommended.

A hearing was scheduled for Oct. 7. Either side can appeal to overrule Peetris' recommendations.

Judges may assign a "special master" to assist them in particularly complex cases. The judge is not bound to accept the special masters recommendations.

It's going to kill us all

San Francisco (AP)-At least 100,000 heterosexual San Franciscans may be risking AIDS by sexual contact with many different partners or with people in the highest risk groups, according to a survey.

The survey found that nearly 40 percent of 400 adults questioned were either at high or medium risk for AIDS last year because they had engaged in sex with intravenous drug abusers, prostitutes or homosexual or bisexual men, or with four or more people.

"This is an important study, and it speaks to the urgent need for a real education program that lets these people know they're putting themselves at risk for a fatal illness that can't be treated with a simple shot of penicillin,"

said Dr. Dean Echenberg, chief of the city health department's Bureau of Communicable Diseases.

The \$60,000 study, sponsored by the health department and the San Francisco AIDS Foundation, was developed by Communication Technologies, a public opinion research organization. Survey workers administered questionnaires by telephone.

The health department and the foundation are analyzing the study to develop a program to better educate San Franciscans on AIDS prevention.

Nakasone tries to save face

Tokyo (AP)-Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone today explained he had not intended any racism when he said minorities lowered America's literacy level. But a Nakasone aide conceded, "The timing is bad."

Nakasone said today his remarks two days earlier were in reference to difficulties faced by a multiracial society.

Sources close to the prime minister expressed concern that his statement would become a diplomatic problem, coming so soon after remarks made by Masayuki Fujio, who was fired as education minister Sept. 8 for offending Korea.

Fujio told a Japanese magazine that Japan's 1910-1945 colonization of the peninsula was in part Korea's idea. He also said Japanese war atrocities in China were an acceptable part of warfare.

The Nakasone aide, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said, "The timing is bad ... The Fujio

problem also had racial overtones."

Akenobu Unno, a spokesman for the Japan Socialist party, the largest opposition party, said today, "Fujio had no sense of history; Nakasone had no sense of discrimination."

Last Sunday, Nakasone returned from a special trip to Seoul during which he expressed regret in talks with President Chun Doo-Hwan about Fujio's remarks.

"What this really boils down to is, why should the defendant have to choose between participating in a football game and adhering to his religious beliefs?" Goldberg said.

Senate approves 65 mph limit

Washington (AP)-The Senate yesterday approved a \$52.3 billion highway bill that would permit a 65 mph speed limit on rural interstate highways.

Before sending the four-year measure to the House, Senators voted 65-32 to delete provisions designed to discourage road-building contractors and suppliers from doing business with South Africa.

Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan, D-N.Y., expressed hope that a conference committee called to resolve differences between the House and Senate bills would opt for the House version, which contains the South Africa provision.

The legislation would enable local governments to receive federal highway aid even if they gave preference to contractors submitting bids no more than 5 percent above that of a low bidder that was engaged in business in South Africa.

Under the provision, however, local governments could receive the federal highway aid only if they made up the amount of money lost by not accepting the low bid.

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Bugs

continued from p. 1

about insects. "Insects bring about a real emotional response. People either say 'ooh, yuck!' or 'ooh, that's neat!'" she said. "We're educational." For instance, "people think tarantulas are deadly, but [their bite] is no worse than a wasp sting. They're very docile, and more afraid of you than you are of them."

One of the first things you notice is that van Creveld and Love are not sweating while you are dripping. They don't seem to be squirming at all, but you can't stay still.

A small animal crawls past the chair in front of van Creveld's desk. "Is this one of yours?"

She looks at it. "Oh, that's one of our box elder bugs," she says, and scoops the small beetle up. "They get out of the cage once in a while."

On shelves abutting van Creveld's desk are several cages that contain tarantulas. On each cage is a nametag.

Grover is an Orange-Kneed female tarantula. She was a pet for eight years and was donated to the zoo last year. "She's just about reached adulthood," van Creveld said. Tarantulas live for as many as 25 years.

Grover is large, perhaps four inches long—the kind you see in movies. "They're commonly used [by Hollywood] because they are the most docile, and most easily obtained" tarantulas, van Creveld

explains.

The insect zoo is home to 60 tarantulas. Auntie, Ghost Buster, Queen Charlotte (a Pink-Toed tarantula) and Scott the (huge) centipede are some of Grover's neighbors.

The zoo is also home to many strange and beautiful animals. One of the rarest species represented is the Javanese Leaf insect. In a cage opposite the spiders are a dozen or more of them, but all that is visible to the untrained observer is a cluster of oak leaves.

Van Creveld opens another cage and pulls out a three-inch section of twig from a larger branch, a section that has eight legs and a tail that curls up like that of a scorpion. This is an Australian Walking Stick, a relative of the leaf insect's.

The room rings with the chirping of a large cage full of crickets. The heat doesn't seem so bad now, and that creepy feeling has subsided.

"Are those rare crickets?"

No, van Creveld says, those are field crickets. They are not exhibits. The zoo gets them by the thousand from an operation in Richmond, Va., called "Jiminy Cricket." They are tarantula food.

Tarantula feedings are one of the zoo's most popular attractions. Each spider is fed only once a week, but zoo volunteers feed one of the spiders in the exhibit room at 10:30 and 11:30 a.m., and 1:30 p.m.

The Insect Zoo accepts about 50 volunteers each year, from 16 to any age. Several internships are also available. Call 357-1386 for more information.



photo by Zakim

Anti-apartheid protesters marched outside the White House last week.

GW Security suffer harassment from belligerent GW students

by Jennifer Cetta

Asst. News Editor

More than 17,000 full and part-time GW students, faculty and visitors walk the 45-acre Foggy Bottom campus each day.

Although the Metropolitan police department and other Washington forces patrol the GW campus, GW Security officers must ensure the safety of each of the students while they attend classes daily and when they return home at night.

It is not an easy job for GW Security, Assistant to the Dean for Judicial Affairs Richard

Weitzner said. He said security officers are assigned to most campus buildings to check student and faculty identifications and prevent unauthorized people from entering.

Yet Weitzner contends that this year's security reports contain more references of verbal abuse and harassment against the officers from students than in past years.

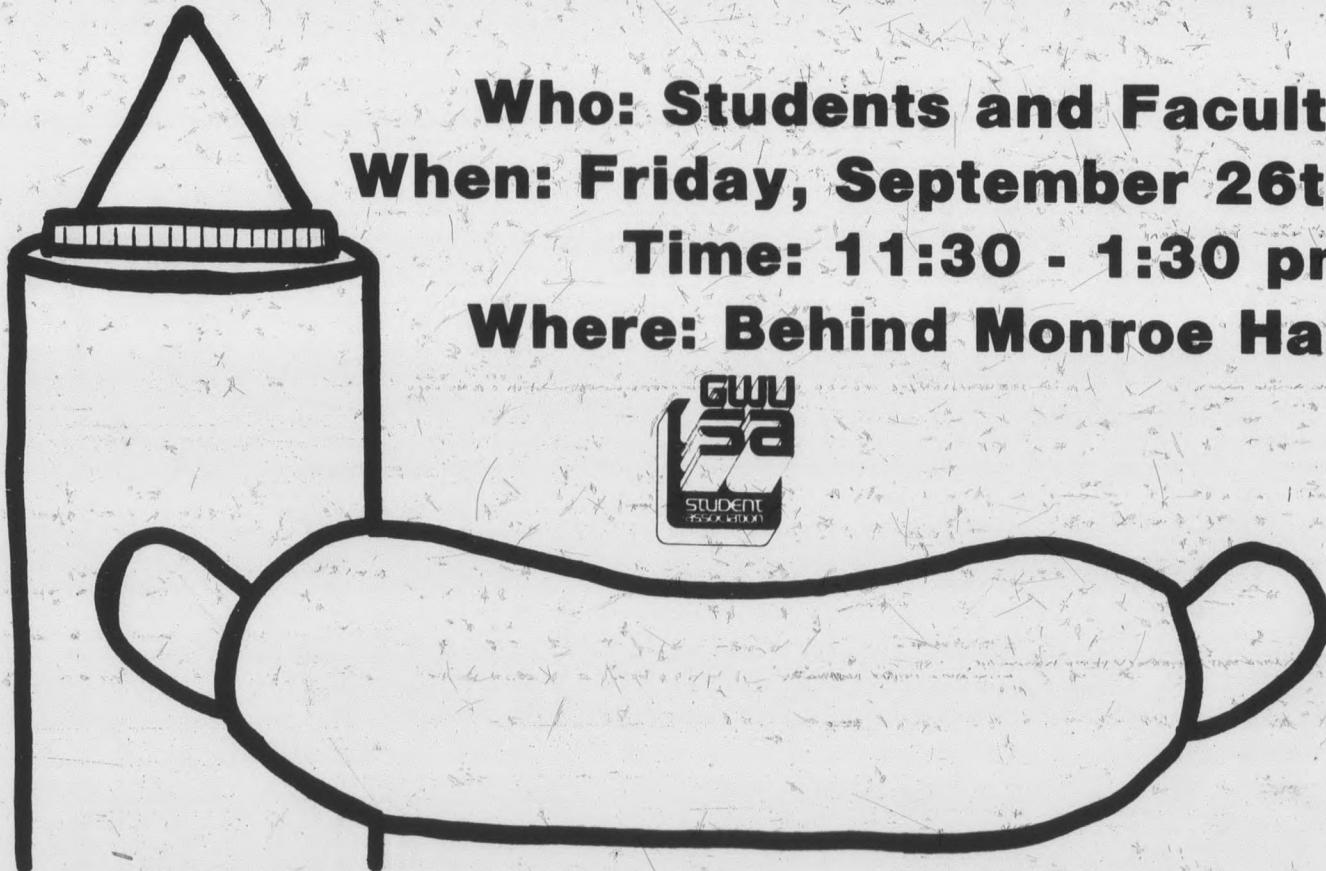
"There seems to be a lack of understanding about security's role on campus," Weitzner said. "Students berate officers through verbal abuse," he said.

Officer Anthony Scott, a seven-year veteran of GW Security who has patrolled the campus for five of those years, agreed that students do not respect campus officers. "At one time I knew everyone on the campus," Scott said, "but I feel I get less respect now than ever."

Scott's friendly attitude won him the Best Officer of the Year award in 1981. He said he always enjoyed working to protect students but his attitude will "be a little different" this year.

"The only time students stop to (See SECURITY, p. 7)

What: STUDENT FACULTY BBQ



Editorials

Nakasone's insult

Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone contends that America lags behind the intellectual strength of Japan. In a speech delivered Monday, the Prime Minister said that Japan is now a "highly educated and fairly intelligent society." How highly educated and intelligent? In Nakasone's opinion, "Much more so than America, on the average." Why does this intellectual gap exist? Nakasone believes it's because "In America, there are quite a few black people, Puerto Ricans, and Mexicans."

Regardless of the clarifications the Japanese Foreign Ministry may spew out in the wake of Nakasone's statements, it's pretty clear how he feels about American minorities. Helping Nakasone save face, moreover, was the announcement yesterday by the State Department that it accepted the Japanese government's explanation that Nakasone's remarks were taken out of context. The State Department essentially suggested that, due to Nakasone's previous compliments of America, the Prime Minister couldn't possibly have been a racist all along. Yeaah, right.

Well Mr. Prime Minister, we would like to clear up some misconceptions you undoubtedly hold towards American minorities. Initially, one must understand that the higher illiteracy rates that plague America transcend race and ethnic factors. If one common factor does exist, it involves economics. Economics in terms of students, who because they come from poor families, are forced to work instead of pursuing academics. Economics in terms of the nation's many fiscally troubled school districts. These school districts just happen to be in most of the nation's urban areas, areas where most minorities live. This is the link, the socio-economic status of a student, not that student's race. We would like to make Mr. Nakasone a wager. We bet that if the U.S. didn't have so many resources taken up by vast military outlays, expenses that Japan does not face, our literacy rate would soar over the Japanese level.

It's our turn

President Elliott's excuses to avoid divestment are beginning to look weak in the face of the Georgetown University Board of Trustees' decision last Friday to begin the divestment process.

Elliott has said he is sure a GW divestment would have no effect on the South African political scene. We don't expect P.W. Botha to pack his bags and head for the airport when he hears GW has had enough of him; divestment is a symbolic move, but it is also an important symbol.

GW is one of the big boys in the endowment category. Our \$100 million in stocks and securities with the Common Fund makes us one of the larger schools in the investment group. If we had the courage to divest, it would send a clear signal to the other less well-endowed, schools. For one school it is symbolic, but if most of America's universities divested, the American corporations helping to prop up Botha's sickening regime would pull out like Coca-Cola just did.

Elliott is also sure that he'll be in court for five years, getting sued for neglecting his "fiduciary responsibility" to the University. How much revenue would we lose if we invested in some of the fast-growing socially responsible investment funds? Probably not enough to bother going to court for. Even so, can't the University's lawyers construct a defense that would claim the investments were a responsible reaction to an unpalatable government? We may never find out because Elliott either lacks the mettle to divest, or he'd rather ride out his last two years without having to make the decision.

Georgetown's trustees, with some prompting from the Catholic Bishops, had the courage to land squarely on the side of social justice. Why can't we?

The

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Letters to the editor

Greeks and geeks

Greeks, geeks and freaks? Once again the Program Board has distanced itself from the rest of the student population here at GW. As the president of the Zeta Beta Tau fraternity, and the Executive Vice President of GWUSA, I take exception to your outrageous use of the words Greeks, geeks and freaks. At this University you will find not only an increasing Greek population but an incredibly involved and motivated system. For all too long students here have waited for a Program Board that respected the rights and individual freedoms to which we are accustomed. For all too long students at this University have awaited the arrival of a Program Board that would bring quality programming—not a plant of the week party. Mr. Goldstein, I had placed a considerable amount of faith in your administration—faith that today seems undeserved. Actually, although we understand that ads are not produced by you personally, you are ultimately responsible for everything with the name Program Board. Was it not actually a sorority sister who is vested with the authority of placing your ads or is she just a Greek malcontent? Greeks at this university are neither geeks or freaks. People representing the definitions of these words seem to be only supplanted in your office. I'm sorry to see you failing so early in the year.

-Scott D. Sherman

Pollok bites back

Apparently, some people were upset by my letter in The GW Hatchet (Sept. 15). As a result, I think it's necessary that I clarify a couple of points. I did not at any time intend to imply that Mr. Freedman had ever neglected his responsibilities. On the contrary, Mr. Freedman thus far has performed admirably. The point of my original letter was that Mr. Freedman should not pursue the divestment issue as a first priority. The point about him ignoring the more mundane duties of his office was posed as a question, hence I was not claiming he was ignoring his responsibilities; that was left open for others to interpret. However, I do feel he is drawing far to much attention to the divestment issue as GWUSA President.

On another issue, the Senate last year did not pass a resolution calling for GW to divest. The resolution Vice president Sherman referred to in his letter was merely a proposal requesting dialogue between students and the administration. GW Voices for a Free South Africa fill this position quite competently. The resolution never called for the President to give a protest speech at our Convocation ceremonies nor can the resolution be used as proof that GW students want divestment.

In response to a separate letter written by Gretchen Fairley, it is important to point out that the VIVA leadership weekend was voluntary and not mandatory. In fact, only a handful of Senators

attended because we were told that it was voluntary and that space was limited. I think it unfair that Gretchen, one of our GWUSA office assistants, should state that I "was supposed to attend" VIVA in my duties as a Columbian College Senator. This is a blatant misinformation from someone who knows better.

In conclusion, to those who I represent, I can assure you that I am using all my faculties as your Senator to represent you responsibly in the GW political community. The accusations directed towards me were unfounded and a result of certain persons having their feathers ruffled a tad too roughly.

-Michael S. Pollok
-Columbian College Senator

substandard of living other third world blacks have been wallowing in for years.

Randall Robinson, Director of TransAfrica, spoke at GW and pointed out that it is a felony to support divestment if you are a South African. Naturally, it would follow that 75 percent of blacks polled would be against divestment. It's obvious that the remaining 25 percent have no opinion or are felons in jail, a statistic you have conveniently omitted.

I too remember being 19 years old and believing I had all the answers. Ahhh... to be young and naive again.

-Amy Orlando

John Doehood

Worldly and 21

In the Hatchet article on the convocation divestment protest, the demonstrators were characterized as an "unidentified group." In that same issue was a decent picture of most of the folks involved. Members of the group that day included the author of a recently spurned editorial in the Hatchet, a member of the GW Hatchet's editorial staff, and the lovable, if fury, junior Senator from the law school. Surely the Hatchet can require enough reporter legwork from its scribes to see that they hunt around the fourth floor or at least their own office before relegating people to John Doehead. Labelling us "unidentified" makes us appear vaguely subversive, purposely obscuring our identity. I, for one am not vaguely anything, nor was our identity obscure. Seven people standing around the post-convocation reception in spray-painted T-shirts for half an hour ought to have afforded your correspondent opportunity aplenty to identify us.

Mr. Niefer, I am terribly curious as to where you received your monopoly on Lloyd Elliott's views. I find it hard to believe you are privy to such knowledge as Dr. Elliott's "certain degree of contempt for Adam." You have further suggested, "Adam start informing the students on issues that do affect them." I challenge you, Mr. Niefer, to come up with issues more relative to GW's students.

But

the most astonishing thing to me, was that new juicy tidbit of information about Adam and his prostitution of the Student Association. News to me. And exactly who, pray tell, is he prostituting GWUSA to? Enlighten us, oh learned one.

Funny, I don't remember seeing any red lights in the GWUSA office. Did they really turn it into a bordello without informing the students? Now I understand what you mean by Adam informing the students—I can't say I blame them. God only knows what next year's tuition hike will be like.

As for Mr. Nicholson, where shall I start? I think I'll start with your statement, "the Sullivan Principles... prohibit racial discrimination." I do agree that they are being abided by American companies because in South Africa, blacks are not considered a human race.

You have also stated that, "on a worldwide scale, South Africa has taken leaps and bounds toward improving the living conditions of its black population." Well, I for one am pleased as punch that South Africa's blacks have attained the same

-David Itkin

Opinion

The choice before the GW community: passivity or protest

On Tuesday night, the D.C. City Council approved a bill that raised the drinking age to 21. The bill, while raising the age, contained a grandfather clause. Therefore, most of the GW community will retain their right to drink. Yet in its original form, as proposed by Mayor Barry, the bill had no such clause. But the reaction by the GW community to the original proposal, which was public knowledge for a number of weeks, was still one of indifference.

What I'm curious about is the origin of the illness that caused an epidemic of laryngitis among GW students. How could something so important, which is absolutely against the wishes of the GW student body and which would effect the lives of every individual reading this—how could something that important be proposed and debated with only a whisper of protest from us? The answer, as hard as it may be to accept, is that GW students are generally passive, lazy, and unresponsive. The lack of controversy over the drinking age shows that the disease is more widespread than I thought. The lack of student participation in activities, the empty seats at sports events and even in classrooms, all these things have some underlying connection to the disease.

I find it hard to believe that we are all consciously stagnating in the social freedom that the previous generation of students fought so hard for. Perhaps it is human nature to be lazy and removed, unable to think beyond the immediate future. I discovered a subconscious element

of passivity acting as a deterrent towards any future social advancement. Ironically, while the American dream is being strived for and attained to a greater extent than ever, the comfort which it allows us to enjoy deadens our determination to attain it, or at least deadens our individual capacity to contribute to society. GW is not the origin of this disease, it is just another victim.

This disease is the worst enemy we face today, even more horrible than the Soviet Union or the threat of a nuclear war. To die is not so horrible when you have lived, but

John O'Connor

the growing passivity in the United States may ultimately cause us to watch life as it passes by. Passivity and laziness create cold, brutal sterility and weakness. It is my belief that we are losing all capability for concentration, determination (beyond the realm of Machiavellian ethics), patience and hard work. It is almost as if we are here to pass time. It is possible that we live to die—that in essence we are searching for the shortcut to the end of our lives? It's entirely possible, if you think out the argument seriously, rationally, and logically.

Many people remind me that our social environment was not always so frigid. Can you picture students in the 60's standing for such an infringement on their rights by the "Establishment?" Marches, sit-ins, rallies, protests, mass-mailings—this is how raising

the drinking age would have been opposed. The methods are unimportant. What matters is that we would have spoken out; we would have the right to complain. The dribble of protest by GW students (as well as other area universities) has only hurt the cause. We did not succeed in proving that we deserve the right to drink, a right which we deserve because we are capable of acting as mature adults. Instead, we presented to the community an image of frantic students worried about being cut off from alcohol. Little wonder that the Council raised the drinking age.

Instead of increasing our individual and social strengths, students of today allow things to wash over them. The high-minded, solid spirit of the collective body of youth is being raped and unconsciously being made to feel like some low-class whore, ashamed and fearful, always anxious and muttering "next time" while stumbling over our former dignity. We look for leaders, and when none arise we look to place blame. Modern-day scientists cry for a new Einstein, writers hope for a Hemingway, politicians look for a Kennedy, musicians aspire to be the next Dylan, the new Stones, etc. Well, where will it begin?

As I admitted, I myself am guilty. Where was I when the drinking age was being debated and eventually raised? True, I didn't protest at all. But the truth is, I don't know if I cared if the drinking age went up. Ironically, that may be a solution. Without alcohol, maybe students will be able to

concentrate on other things. I don't believe anyone is so naive to believe that drinking won't occur illegally, but it is safe to say that, in a few years, it won't be occurring on the same large-scale. Because of the raised age, many people may discover other, less-illusory ways of maturing, until one day the student body is strong enough to effectively protest the decision.

Finally, where was our student government, who some looked to for leadership? Adam Freedman, are you out there? And how effective was our largest influential body, the CD's, who boast of their effectiveness? They can help carry Mondale but can't even organize a small-scale protest on such an important issue. Where have our ideals of democracy and freedom of speech gone? To whom can we turn?

In effect, when I refer to our "former dignity" and to the students of the 60's, I am well aware that the same radical atmosphere does not exist today. We are at peace, and there are fewer important issues to fight against. My concern is, however, that peaceful times will produce weak people, like a heavyweight fighter who wins the title bout and feels he no longer needs to work out. I appeal for a decrease in people exercising their individual physical bodies and an increase in a collective mental and social strength. We, as the future leaders of America, cannot afford to let our guard down now.

John O'Connor is a sophomore majoring in Philosophy.

Religious repression in Sri Lanka: The plight of the Tamils

In late August, two lifeboats filled with Sri Lankan castaways—146 men, four women, and five children—were fished out of the Atlantic off the coast of New Foundland. Canadian fisherman picked them up. The Tamils, as they call themselves, said they had been adrift for five days. Under such harrowing circumstances, one might have expected that the Tamils would have been hungry, dirty, and cold. They were not. Rather, they were healthy, clean, and dry. And Canadian officials soon punched holes in their story. Irrespective of the details of their trip, however, the voyage of the Tamils spotlights a wider problem, namely the widespread persecution of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

Members of a persecuted Hindu minority in Sri Lanka, those Sri Lankan castaways had left their homeland. They sought asylum: first in West Germany, then in Canada. Both countries are havens for political refugees. But here is a startling fact: today in West Germany, 37,000 Tamils have applied for sanctuary, but only six percent of the applications have been approved. Pitting Tamil against German, racial conflicts have broken out. Many Germans are calling for immigration reform. Not wanted in Germany, not wanted in Sri Lanka, not wanted anywhere, the Tamils are fast becoming an orphaned people, much like the Palestinians. Canada, however, has agreed to take the Tamils until civil strife ends in Sri Lanka.

That, however, might be a long time from now.

But what about the larger question—what kind of persecution are the Tamils fleeing? What driving force propelled them from Sri Lanka to East Berlin, from East Berlin to West Germany, from West Germany to Canada? Reasons abound, all of them justifiable.

The most densely populated developing nation after Bangladesh, Sri Lanka is rich in tea, coconut, rubber, and gems. Sri Lanka is a land of rubies and sapphires, of aquamarines and zircons. And behind China and India, Sri Lanka, ranks third in

two groups has erupted in brutal violence in Sri Lanka. In the summer of 1983, calling themselves "Liberation Tigers," a group of Tamils ambushed an army truck and killed 13 Sinhalese soldiers. The attack drove racial tensions to the breaking point. Riots broke out among the Sinhalese populace in the capital city of Columbo. Vengeful mobs took to the streets in search of Tamil homes, families, and businesses. According to estimates, more than 2,000 Tamils were murdered. During that same time,

53 Tamil prisoners were slaughtered in a Columbo jail. Nearly 150,000 Tamils, moreover, were stripped of their jobs. This is the type of environment that Tamils face in Sri Lanka. This is the type of environment that forces many Tamils to flee their own country. This is the type of repressive and discriminatory environment that I abhor.

How many of you out there know about the shameful conditions in South Africa? I am sure that many of you do. Certainly, enough news stories have been

written about that country to sink a battleship. But how many of you know about the shameful conditions—and I profess myself to be no expert—that Tamils are subjected to in Sri Lanka? Not many, I would think. And this forces me to bring up another question: why not? Is it because Hindu vs. Buddhist is not a part of our national conscience and Black vs. White is? Find your own answer.

Sam Gilbert is a junior majoring in East Asian Studies.

Sam Gilbert

the world's tea production. But Sri Lanka is nowhere near financial independence. The country relies heavily on foreign aid—particularly from the World Bank and the IMF. Yet the main Sri Lankan problem centers not on economics, but on religious differences between the Tamils, a minority of the population, and the Sinhalese, the nation's majority segment. These two groups have a long history of conflict between them, fueled primarily by differences in religion (the Sinhalese are Buddhists, the Tamils are Hindus) and the fact that the groups speak different languages.

This antagonism between the



Alcohol

continued from p. 1

council is not the barroom for the metropolitan area."

Many of the Council's members were not pleased that Barry, who in the past was against raising the drinking age, raised the issue. "The Mayor of this city has told me on more than one occasion that we should not raise the drinking age for beer and wine," Council member John Ray (D-At Large) said. "[Now] the Mayor has almost started campaigning on raising the drinking age. If the Mayor had that position, he should have taken that position a

long time ago. I just wish sometimes the executive would get away from this Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck way of doing things."

Clarke asked that surrounding regions, "all of whom have been writing with such great moral authority of the District of Columbia's moral responsibility" to raise the drinking age, to enforce tougher handgun control laws similar to those in D.C. Clarke also encouraged border checks for Maryland and Virginia residents crossing what has been termed D.C.'s "bloody border."

Council member H. R. Crawford (D-Ward 7) said use of PCP, cocaine and crack would increase if the drinking age was raised. Current drug use was

running rampant, he said, and by prohibiting alcohol, "[we would] add to their inventory. The problem of alcohol would increase drug pushers' sales by adding beer and wine to their list."

GW Student Association President Adam Freedman said he hoped the petitions and letters GWUSA presented to the Council on Monday had an effect on the outcome. "We were sorry to see the drinking age go up, but we are pleased that it will be grandfathered," Freedman said.

"Our next big task will be to [talk] with the University and try to get them to adopt as liberal a policy as possible," he said. "I'm assuming right now it will be drinking as usual at the University."

Students toast grandfather clause

by Chris Cowell
Hatchet Staff Writer

Campus life at GW will be greatly affected by Tuesday's passage of a bill to raise the District of Columbia drinking age from 18 to 21 for beer and wine. But the inclusion of a grandfather clause allowing students who are 18 years old by Oct. 1, will delay full-scale change.

The big news travelled fast and most students appeared ecstatic about what really affected them—the inclusion of the grandfather clause. "As long as it's in there, it's fine with me," one freshman who made the cut-off date said. Many students claimed they were "psyched."

Only a handful of students said, "I don't really care because I don't drink."

The vast majority of GW students now fall under the grandfather clause age requirement. But most of next year's freshmen will not be able to drink beer or wine.

With the introduction of next year's class, fraternity life is expected to rapidly change. The Sigma Nu fraternity has tripled its number of pledges this fall and expects an even greater increase. Other fraternities are expected to expand membership. A Sigma Alpha Epsilon brother said the bill would "enhance fraternities and make them a bigger part of

the community."

A Sigma Chi brother said, "this [the bill] is going to change GW's Greek life. Instead of it being each fraternity for itself, like it is now, I think the Greeks will finally get together like it is at most colleges."

Fraternity parties will take on a new look. "Parties won't be spilling out onto the streets anymore," a Sigma Chi brother said. "We'll have to make sure we keep the alcoholic beverages inside because the metro police will be getting tougher." A Phi Sigma Kappa brother said, "the fraternities don't like it because they're worried about next year's parties."

Divest

continued from p. 1

said "we don't think [divestment] is a liability at all." He said since the state's 1983 decision to force all state universities to divest, the value of Wayne State's portfolio has performed "just as well" as before the decision.

Nancy Elliot Craig, Director of Investments for Michigan State University, said the portfolio there has grown from \$30 million in 1979 to about \$60 million today. Part of this rise is due to gifts and the overall rise of the stock market, but Craig said that the portfolio "has done well throughout the period with the smaller companies."

So as the divestment movement became \$28.6 million stronger this past weekend, it seems less likely that the charge of financial ruin will have any effect on divestment decisions in the future.

Funger on GW bowls?

by Doug Most
Hatchet Staff Writer

What do GW students think about the new name "Building C" will get in November? The GW Hatchet hit the streets and asked "What's your opinion on the name changing to Funger Hall?"

"If he had donated \$20 million, would they have changed the school's name to Funger University?" one perceptive student asked.

"Every single toilet in the building should have Funger written on it," a GW graduate student said.

These were only a couple of the stunning observations on the forthcoming dedication to be held in honor of the generous \$1 million plus donation from Trustee Morton Funger and his wife Norma Lee.

Many students were quite sentimental, saying "it will always be Building C to me." This particular comment shows the warmth and loyalty GW students have come to feel towards the University they know and enjoy so much.

On the other hand, a few students saw this as a prime opportunity to flash their creative senses of humor. More than one student looked at the name Funger, and immediately associated the word fungus with it.

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ELECTIONS and NOMINATIONS

Interim elections for two vacant offices of Freshman Representative and Senior Representative.

Nomination & Petitions:
Monday-Wednesday, Sept. 29-Oct. 1;
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Elections:
Thursday-Friday, Oct. 2-3, 1986;
during office hours.

FOR MORE INFO:
AKBAR KHAWAJA, 676-6744
D.H. House, 2142 G St.

Peace marches inexorably to D.C.

by Geoff Brown
News Editor

The last we heard from The Great Peace March, which departed from Los Angeles, California, last March, was that it had bailed out of Barstow, California, on the edge of the Mojave Desert. The 500 marchers for global nuclear disarmament were looking ahead to the hardest weeks of their journey across the nation.

More than 700 marchers crossed the border from Ohio into Pennsylvania early this week. Peace March regional organizer Jose Rodriguez said the group plans to arrive in Washington on November 14, spend the night in a Carter Barron Park in Northwest Washington, and march to the Mall the following day.

"It's been a pretty stressful experience [for many of the marchers]," Rodriguez said. Many have dropped out because of illness and stress, he said.

Despite the stress, sickness, and uncertainty of the march, 400 of the men, women and children who started in Los Angeles have walked more than 2,000 miles in eight months.

"Things tend to get crazy," said Rodriguez, who marched this summer for two weeks. "You wonder where your next meal is going to come from."

Marchers have suffered from the physical stress of walking 20 miles per day. Many also feel the mental stress of being away from loved ones, he said.

The marchers are apparently showing the wear. "A lot of people who joined the march to quit smoking have picked it up again," Rodriguez said.

Since the marchers' parent organization, Pro-Peace, flopped last spring leaving them stranded on the edge of the desert for weeks, it has been funded solely by contributions.

Rodriguez said the vast majority of contributions have been for \$10 or \$20. However, there have been some large fundraisers, including one actor Paul Newman arranged to get the march going again last spring. Newman reportedly raised \$50,000 for the march.

The march is starting to gain people in the more populated areas of the Midwest and Mid-Atlantic regions, Rodriguez said. Organizers are meeting with local officials to make sure the marchers have a place to stay each day.

The Great Peace March is recruiting volunteers and marchers for the final leg of the trek. The Washington office is at 733 15th St., N.W., suite 527. Call 347-0790 for information.

Security

continued from p. 3

talk is if they need something. We just want to get respect so that when it's time to give 100 percent

The GW HATCHET-Thursday, September 25, 1986-7

on the job for students, we'll be able to do it," Scott said.

Corporal George Brittle, a veteran security officer of 14 years, said students' changing attitude has resulted in several verbal confrontations over identifications and drinking.

"It [a confrontation] happens

anytime at security guard and student talk. They have more of a confrontation than a discussion," Weitzner said.

"The problems began this year," Brittle commented, "when D.C. began getting tough on alcohol. Drinking is definitely the problem."

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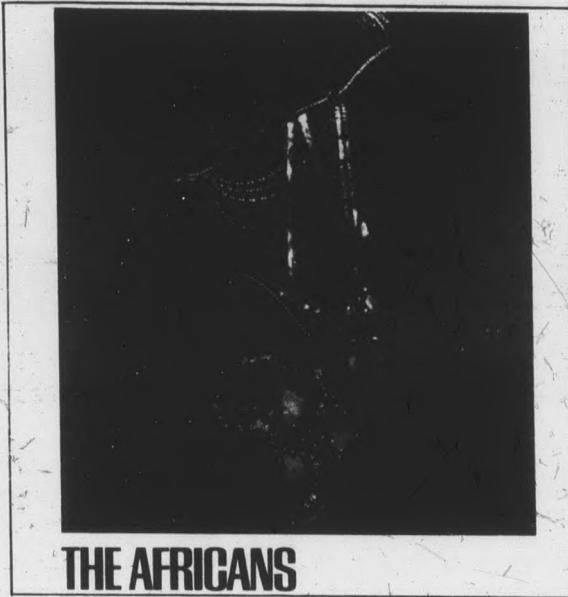
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Arts and Music

PBS's "The Africans" called slanted, controversial



THE AFRICANS

by Dion

In the abyss the public calls television, community outcry often addresses the need for balanced and objective reporting. When WETA, Channel 26, announced plans to air "The Africans," a nine-part series premiering Tuesday, October 7 at 9 p.m., the protests and accusations flew.

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), who put

up \$600,000 to help WETA's promote the show with the British Broadcasting Service, sent a scathing letter to WETA claiming "The Africans" ignored the NEH's standards for "objectivity and balance" and that writer and narrator Ali A. Mazuri presents nothing but "anti-Western diatribe."

A group calling itself "Citizens for Reagan" sent a letter to the president of the Public Broadcasting Service to protest the

series as "nine hours of racism and hate," with "virulent attacks on President Reagan." Citizens for Reagan also called Mazuri an "extremist" and to demand "one hour of airtime to provide opposing views... in the interest of fairness."

WETA President Ward Chamberlin, at a press reception for Mazuri and "The Africans," defended the series by saying, "It was presented as a view of an African insider—an African talking about Africa—not as a balanced point-of-view... I don't even know what balance is in certain matters..."

"The Africans" is indeed not wholly objective, but Mazuri states, "I must confess to being ultimately an African." Therefore, there is a bias in the series. It is the bias of being pro-African... My perspective does not fall within the traditional American orientation of Africa's relation to the Western world."

Mazuri's credentials for the series are unquestionable. Born in Kenya, he has authored over a dozen books on Africa, holds degrees from Columbia and Oxford, and is a professor at both the University of Michigan and the University of Jos, Nigeria. Neither is it questionable that "The Africans," filmed in 16 African countries, France, England and the United States, with a price tag of \$3.5 million and a production time of three years, is a comprehensive look at

the continent. What some are finding disturbing, though, is Mazuri's perspective.

The series details what the narrator calls Africa's "triple heritage": what is indigenous or inherent in Africa, what has been contributed by Islam and what has been imposed or acquired from the West. What has upset groups like Citizens for Reagan is the series' harsh tone towards the West. Yet, Ruth Kaplan, WETA vice president for promotion and advertising states, "The Africans" is not "a debate about foreign policy" and that by granting one group an hour of air time to express their criticisms of the series would open the door for any and every group to step in and demand air time to express their views.

"The central focus" of the series, Mazuri explains, "is the reality, the living Africa, to understand Africa as is." Images cross the screen of computers displaying Arabic type, from right to left, standing armies which Mazuri calls a "legacy from the West," poverty-stricken children, renowned African leaders, bustling cities, and toiling farmers. During one segment displaying large tractors and trucks boring into the African land, Mazuri intones, "Something has gone wrong, tragically wrong, with the partnership between Western technology and African resources. And yet the digging continues. Dig. Dig. Dig."

What Mazuri strongly objects to are tactics he claims are "similar to tendencies which verge on censorship. Never in my wildest dreams," the narrator exclaims.



Ali Mazuri

"did I expect an American institution [the NEH]... would oppose a view which comes from afar. It doesn't sound American. It sounds distinctly foreign. We don't like foreigners addressing our people." Never did I expect this kind of attempt to silence that which sounded un-American."

If the series does little more, it has already stimulated debate about the role of the West in both present and past African affairs, and the series has not yet premiered on American television.

Ali Mazuri will be giving a series background lecture at the National Museum of American History's Carmichael Auditorium (14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW) this Sunday, September 28 at 7:30 p.m. Tickets are \$6.50 for non-members.

And now for something completely inane

This just in from the inane department, "Tackling Football: A Woman's Guide to Watching the Game," a new 40-minute, "entertaining" video from Dillon Smith Communications for "Women who, while they might hold an MBA in Economics, just can't get the basics of the game... Because culturally she hasn't been exposed to football in the same way men have—she's never played it!" At \$24.95, this video is a must for all females, as Dillon Smith Vice President Cynthia Patrasso puts it, "Once [women] have viewed it, they'll be able to watch football 'like one of the guys.'" In-depth questions are answered in the video. Questions like, "What is the main object of football?" and "Who are those guys on the field in black-and-white striped shirts and what do all of their hand signals mean?" Next from Dillon Smith we can expect "The Kitchen and Laundry Room: A Man's Guide," and "Engaging in Conventional Warfare: A Woman's Guide." Welcome to the 1980's.

The Beat Farmers cowpunk rocks 9:30

by Bruce Horwitz

"The Beat Farmers? Oh yeah, don't they sing that song, 'When you go down to Riverside... da da da... Meet me on down at the orange grove, baby... Yeah, yeah, that song's pretty cool, but for \$9.00? 'Fraid not dude."

That's about the way it sounded the other night. Possibly this is why God created the guest list. For without it, this article might have been about the Sigma Chi party, also happening that night, and subsequently never would have been

printed. But... surprise, surprise! Intense show. The Beat Farmers ripped my ears off and crammed some kind of raucous cowpunk hootenanny into my brain and washed it down with a fair amount of beer. All that was necessary to fully enjoy the show was to yell a certain amount of nonsense along with everyone else and everything turned out just fine.

The show rocked hard for about a half an hour when one of many high points occurred. To the great anticipation of 30 or so Farmer-heads who seemed to be a step ahead of the band at all times, Country

Dick Montana, drummer pseudo-cowboy, 250-pound extraordinaire, stumbled out from behind his drum set. The roadie covered the stage monitors with towels, and Country Dick, with microphone in one hand, Bud in the other, sang some type of hokeypokey cowboy campfire song while the crowd sprayed beer onto the stage. Country Dick responded by emptying his beer on the already wet audience in front. The band chimed in, with lead guitarist Jerry Rainey on drums, and we had quite a scene on our hands as beers and bass lines filled the air. Country Dick was then grabbed around the legs, carried across the club and set down on the bar adjacent to the stage. He downed a shot of whiskey, chased it with a beer and belted out the rest of the song from the other side of the room.

Another high point was the version of Bruce Springsteen's "Reason To Believe," turning the once basic four-track *Nebraska* recording into a cowpunk ballad with hammering conviction, so much so that Springsteen himself called The Beat Farmers' tune the finest cover of any song he ever wrote.

To wrap up this rave simply: The Beat Farmers are an extremely rocking live band. The latest album, *Van Go*, is nice, so go buy it. But if I could recommend something before that, spend the money on a ticket to see The Farmers this Monday, September 29 at the University of Maryland. And bring a towel.



Country Dick Montana at the 9:30

Photo by Bruce Horwitz

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Arts and Music

Lynch's 'Blue Velvet' a disturbing mix of cult and art film

by Steve Teles

In the realm of modern alternative film-making, there are two general schools—cult films (*Liquid Sky*, *Repo Man*) and pretentious art films (*Mona Lisa*, *Room With a View*). Cult films tend to rely on skewed views of society and off-beat characters placed in improbable situations. Films that strive for some degree of artistic merit tend to use the characters and settings as puppets for some philosophic or political concept. With *Blue Velvet*, Director David Lynch successfully combines his twisted cinematic style with a pointed and disturbing comment on sexual violence. In doing so, Lynch finds a fruitful middle ground between the two seemingly contradictory schools of the cult and art film.

The film opens with a series of tranquil images of Lumberton, a quiet northwestern town, and is

quickly contrasted by a man dying in a freak gardening accident. This is the first glimpse that under Lumberton's placid exterior is a dark, mysterious core. This image becomes the central theme of *Blue Velvet*, namely that under every seemingly innocent scene is a more upsetting reality.

From this first look into Lynch's vision, he falls back the more standard updated B-movie plot when Jeffrey (Kyle MacLachlan, from Lynch's last feature, *Dune*) finds an ear along side a path. The rest of the film's plot line follows Jeffrey as he uncovers the story behind the ear.

If David Lynch had stuck to his basic story, he might have had a safe, moderately profitable film. But, as anyone who saw Lynch's cult classic, *Eraserhead*, will remember, this man is not one to take the easy way out.

Just as the film seems to settle into an amateur detective story,

Jeffrey stumbles onto an unimaginable relationship. While looking for clues about the ear in a lounge singer's apartment, Jeffrey stumbles upon a bizarre sado-masochistic relationship.

The singer, Dorothy Valens (Isabella Rossellini) of *White Nights*) is involved in a violent relationship with Frank Booth (Dennis Hopper of *Easy Rider* fame). Frank has an Oedipus complex that drives him to sexually abuse Dorothy, who role plays as his mother. When Frank leaves, Dorothy finds Jeffrey in the closet and acts out her sadistic urges upon him. We begin to see into Lynch's twisted vision, where sex and violence go hand-in-hand and are, to a point, synonymous.

The sex-violence link hits an extreme when Jeffrey and Dorothy's relationship is found out. Frank and his gang of thugs abduct Jeffrey, at which point

Frank says, "I wanna fuck. I'll fuck anything that moves." But when Frank says he wants to fuck, he means something much different from what we associate with the word. Frank is a man who has completely lost all sense of reality and he treats sex and violence as synonymous. This is stated most explicitly when, as Frank pummels the body of Jeffrey with punches, he says, "I'll

send you a love letter—a bullet from my gun. Then you'll be fucked forever."

Blue Velvet is a raw, shocking and, at times, bewildering film. For all but the most determined viewers, this film will be a waste of five dollars. But for those with the patience to really stick it out and delve into Lynch's vision, it can be a moving, powerful piece of cinema.

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Tuesday Sept. 30 & Wednesday Oct. 1

Information Table 9am-3pm both days Newsstand, Ground Floor MC

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News briefs

GW graduate students Stephane Cordier and Keith Rose will be honored at the Achievement Rewards for College Scientists annual Scholarship Awards Dinner at 6:30 p.m. Thursday at the National Academy of Sciences. For details, call 933-0758.

The new GW Performing Artists in Residence Halls organization will host a coffee house Friday at 8:00 p.m. in Riverside

Towers. Admission is free to all Riverside and Mitchell residents. All other students must pay \$2.

The GW Voices for a Free South Africa will meet on Friday at 3 p.m. at 2127 G St., NW to organize its Oct. 10th rally for world-wide sanctions.

The Reading Center's College Prep Program is designed for GW employees who want to develop

reading and study skills for academic courses. The program will be held from 5-8 p.m. Mondays and Wednesdays Sept. 29 through Dec. 10.

GWUSA's annual Student-Faculty Barbeque will be held from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Friday on the Monroe Quad. For more information, call GWUSA at x7100.

Haircut-a-thon trims tops for tots

by Dan McCourt
Hatchet Staff Writer

President Adam Freedman to contact Phi Sigma Kappa to sponsor the event.

Ozturk said he and his four hairdressers donated their time because, "I have four kids and I have come to understand the importance of having children receive gifts during Christmas. It's for a good cause. It's nice."

George also spoke about the benefits students receive with a good haircut. "When you get up, if your hair doesn't [put a] smile in your day, it's ruined."

Many smiling customers seemed to agree with George's sentiments. Jennifer Lacy and Yaz Mulvakk, two GW students who received the \$40 haircuts for \$10, said they were happy with their new looks.

When it was pointed out to George, who shut his shop down for the day to participate in the benefit, that not only was he donating his time but also losing money, he said, "money isn't everything. I feel good. I think of it as a tax for God."

HILLEL SPEAKERS SERIES PRESENTS:

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Skinfold measurements are a quick and easy technique for calculating the percentage of body fat. This technique entails measuring typically three or four sites along the body, such as the back of the arm (tricep), abdomen, side of body and thigh regions. Do you want to know your percentage of body fat? On October 4, members of the GW community can have this assessment done by experienced personnel at the annual Health Fair in the Smith Center from 12:00-6:00 p.m.

There will be over 30 free health screenings at the Health Fair, including blood pressure, cholesterol, fitness, vision, and oral screening, plus diet analysis, health risk appraisal, and much more. Also, take an opportunity to win one of many drawings of free "healthy" door prizes. The Health Fair is free and the entire GW community is invited. For more information, call the Wellness Resource Center at ext. 6927.

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Study links college suicides to drug use, TV

(CPS)—College student's suicides usually can be traced to students' inability to cope with academic and family problems, and their problems coping often are exacerbated by drug use, a five-year study of collegiate suicides has found.

And a study published last week in the New England Journal of Medicine asserted that TV movies about suicide can themselves lead other teenagers to commit suicide.

"Suicide," says Dr. Evelyn

Gauthier, a psychologist at the University of Michigan and a part of the five-year study of suicides at Southern Illinois, Chicago and all of the Big 10 schools, "is all too often seen as a problem solver. Some students in the midst of an intolerable situation can see no other way."

College juniors and graduate students are at the highest risk of suicide, the study found.

The juniors—especially men—face the stress of achieve-

ment tests and career decisions, Gauthier says.

Grad students, in turn, are under intense academic pressure to succeed, but don't have the advantage of "social anchors" like marriage, children and secure jobs to help them cope with it, she adds.

Louisiana State University medical school Prof. Frank Wolf in 1984 found first year med students seem to have the highest level of stress among all levels of

collegians.

Of the 77 students who committed suicides at the 12 midwestern campuses through the five years of the study, 32 percent were grad students. Thirteen percent were freshmen, the study—which was formally presented at the recent American Psychological Association convention—found.

September and March seem to be the peak suicide seasons on campus, the researchers say.

None of the researchers involved in the study, described as the first extensive scientific look at suicide on the college level, were sure why.

But drugs did seem to be involved in many recorded instances.

"Use of chemicals is one of many dimensions which increase suicide potentiality," reports Michigan State's JoAnn McFall, one of the psychologists involved in the study.

"Chemically dependent" students, she says, "exhibit decreasing coping skills, impaired judgement and increasing isolation, which combine to potentiate suicidal tendencies."

McFall adds that not all users try to kill themselves. "The potential, however, is there. The person is no longer in control. It adds fuel to the fire."

"If I saw someone suicidal, I would consider chemical abuse. If I saw someone use chemicals, I would certainly suspect suicidal tendencies," McFall explains.

Both McFall and Gauthier agree the stresses of going away to college can bring on plenty of crises.

"When facing certain tasks—like going away to college—causes a crisis, students need to build on past task development. If they were not really developed when young the students have a harder time," Gauthier says.

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Sports

V-ball squad trounces Eagles in three

by Christina Jurkiewicz
Hatchet Staff Writer

Defeating crosstown rival American University proved to be an easy task for the GW women's volleyball team. GW walloped the Eagles in three straight games, 15-2, 15-2 and 15-3, Tuesday night at American.

The win allowed the Lady Colonials, 8-6 overall, to do some practicing that they don't usually get to do in a normal game situation. "We were really happy with the team's consistency," Assistant Coach David Barkley said. "We were able to play a lot of different players and were really pleased with the way they were able to fill in. It was a good game for us."

One aspect of the game that the women were able to work on against American's spikers was their transition game (where the team switches from offensive maneuvers to defensive ones). "It's an important part of the game and it provided us with the opportunity to practice it," Barkley commented.

The assistant coach added that American played much better against GW this time than it did last year. "With their new coach, better attitude, and better spirit, things will be good for American in the future," he said.

Luckily, for the GW spikers, American's hope for the future didn't pan out Tuesday night. Many of the younger players on the team were given the chance to play. Because senior setter Corrine Hensley almost always plays, freshman Jenae Horner doesn't get to play that often. Against American, however, "she played really well," Barkley said.

"Everyone could be named as turning in a really good performance," he continued. "This game was the kind of game where no one did poorly. People that don't usually get that much playing time turned in really good performances. We were looking at the future of our team."

The Colonials' next game will be tomorrow night at Tennessee in the Volunteer Classic. They should provide some of the toughest matches GW will face this season. After the tournament in Tennessee over the weekend, Atlantic 10 Conference play will begin October 4 with a game against Penn State at home. "The more people we have there," Barkley said, "the better we are able to do."



GW's Andrew Johnson is a study in concentration against George Mason yesterday. The Colonials fought the Patriots to a 1-1 deadlock.

photo by Zakim

GW opts to teach rather than test

by Scott Smith
Managing Editor

It is no secret that the drug-related death of Maryland basketball star Len Bias has caused a flurry of action among college athletic programs. The University of Maryland is conducting a full-scale investigation of its programs. The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) has ordered mandatory drug testing for any athlete competing in an NCAA post-season event. One Western university even has gone as far as to order twice-weekly mandatory drug testing for all its athletes.

Now the anti-drug activity has reached GW.

The GW athletic departments have implemented a series of four mandatory drug seminars for all athletes. The seminars are conducted by Mike Green, a former college athlete who was drafted by the pros and was a college coach. Green is also a recovering alcoholic and has had a drug problem. He runs the sessions informally, asking athletes if they've used drugs or alcohol, and he then explains the effects and dangers.

The seminars were conceived in the wake of the heightened national awareness about drug use. "I think [the seminars are] just some recognition of the fact, we had to do something responsible of addressing the drug problem on campus," Steve Bilsky, director of Men's Athletics, said yesterday.

He added that the recent "tragic deaths" of Bias and Cleveland Browns' player Don

Rogers were weighted in the decision.

"We identified four areas that needed to be addressed," he continued, "awareness and education, counseling, drug testing and rehabilitation ... We felt very, very comfortable with the education part of it. That's one of those things we're here to do as a university."

Drug testing has not been ruled out. "We did not feel comfortable about testing," Bilsky said. "We did not feel uncomfortable about it, either."

He said testing is being discussed and GW President Lloyd H. Elliott has asked Dean of Students Gail Short Hanson to form a committee to study the possibility of implementing testing. One barrier is cost. An Ohio State University official said testing could cost up to \$150 to \$250 per athlete. Bilsky said a solution would be found to that problem. "My feeling is if we felt testing would morally, ethically and legally help save the drug problem, we would find a way to pay for it," he said.

Right now, Bilsky says it should be more than a question of whether to test or not. "I think bigger questions are why do we single out athletes [to deal with the drug issue]? What are the legal aspects? How do we guarantee privacy?"

So far, he feels the seminar solution is working. "We took a wait-and-see attitude," he said. "and now feel very good about the first couple of sessions."

GW soccer teams play Mason tough

Men tie region's 5th-ranked team; Women bested by national champs

The GW and George Mason men's soccer teams played through 90 grueling minutes of regulation play and then two breathtaking 15-minute overtime periods before playing to a 1-1 tie.

Although the score may have been even, GW played the much stronger game, according to GW Assistant Coach Keith Betts. The statistics from the game seem to back up his claim. GW had 16 shots on goal to George Mason's 12. The Patriots' goalkeeper, freshman Martin Dunphy, had to play superbly in making nine saves to Colonial Glenn Hughes' five.

The first half passed with a lot of tough defense and no offense. The score at the break was 0-0. In the second half, George Mason broke the ice as Bruce Lobdelle, with an assist from Tony Walsh, caught GW's defense sleeping and put one past Hughes.

The Colonials, refusing to allow a mental lapse to cost them the game, came back when Kenny Emson, with 20 minutes to play, made a daring rush at the goal. His deflected shot came back to Evan Kyriazopoulos, who calmly poked it past Dunphy. Emson injured an ankle on the play and his future status is on a day-to-day basis.

Both Coach Tony Vecchione and Betts were very pleased the team's performance. "The team battled from behind and showed they can compete with some of the best in the region," GW Coach Tony Vecchione said. Mason is fifth in the region, GW seventh.

"The team is just playing better and better and better," Betts said. "The defense was outstanding," he said. He credited seniors Joe Fimiani and Richard Cliff for their play.

GW's next game is Saturday at West Virginia. The team is now 3-1-2.

-Doug Most

The GW's women's soccer team's 5-1 loss to defending NCAA champion George Mason yesterday at the winner's field does not accurately reflect the Lady Colonials' performance.

The loss to Mason proved three things to the GW team. The national champions have enough depth to do very well this season. GW has raised its game to the level where it can compete with the best for periods of time, and superior concentration is the difference between winning and losing.

Three first-half goals by Mason, including one by an unlucky GW player who kicked the ball into her own net, would have sent most teams back to the lockerroom broken-spirited, but in the second half, the GW squad as a whole raised the level of its game.

Robin Leader broke the Lady Patriots' shutout bid early in the second half. She took an excellent crossing pass from Sonya Tormoen and beat the opposing goalkeeper to put the Colonials into the scoring column to make it a 3-1 game.

GW dominated play for the next 15 minutes and seemed to be working its way back into the game. Despite excellent marking throughout the game by GW's Jennifer Morrisson, however, GM All-American Lisa Gmitter scored on a breakaway and sealed GW's fate.

Coach Adrian Glover said all of the Colonial players played excellent. He marked the performances of Tormoen, Jolie Depauw, Marci Apker and Chris Lippert as exceptional standouts.

This weekend, GW, now 2-3, is expected to be a favorite in the University of Maryland Tournament at College Park. The Colonials will face UNC-Ashville Saturday in the opening round.

-Lisa Gedeva

Events

Volleyball at Volunteer Classic, University of Tennessee, Friday and Saturday.

Men's soccer at West Virginia, Saturday at 2 p.m.

Women's soccer at University of Maryland Tournament, Saturday and Sunday.

Golf at Rutgers Invitational, Piscataway, New Jersey, Friday and Saturday at 9 a.m.

Women's tennis vs. American, 2 p.m.